Privacy, Security and facial deidentification aspects
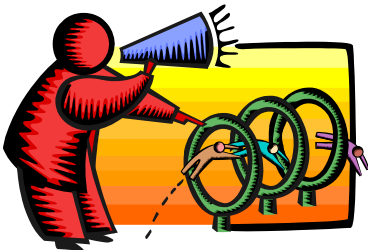
By

Mickey Cohen, CEO

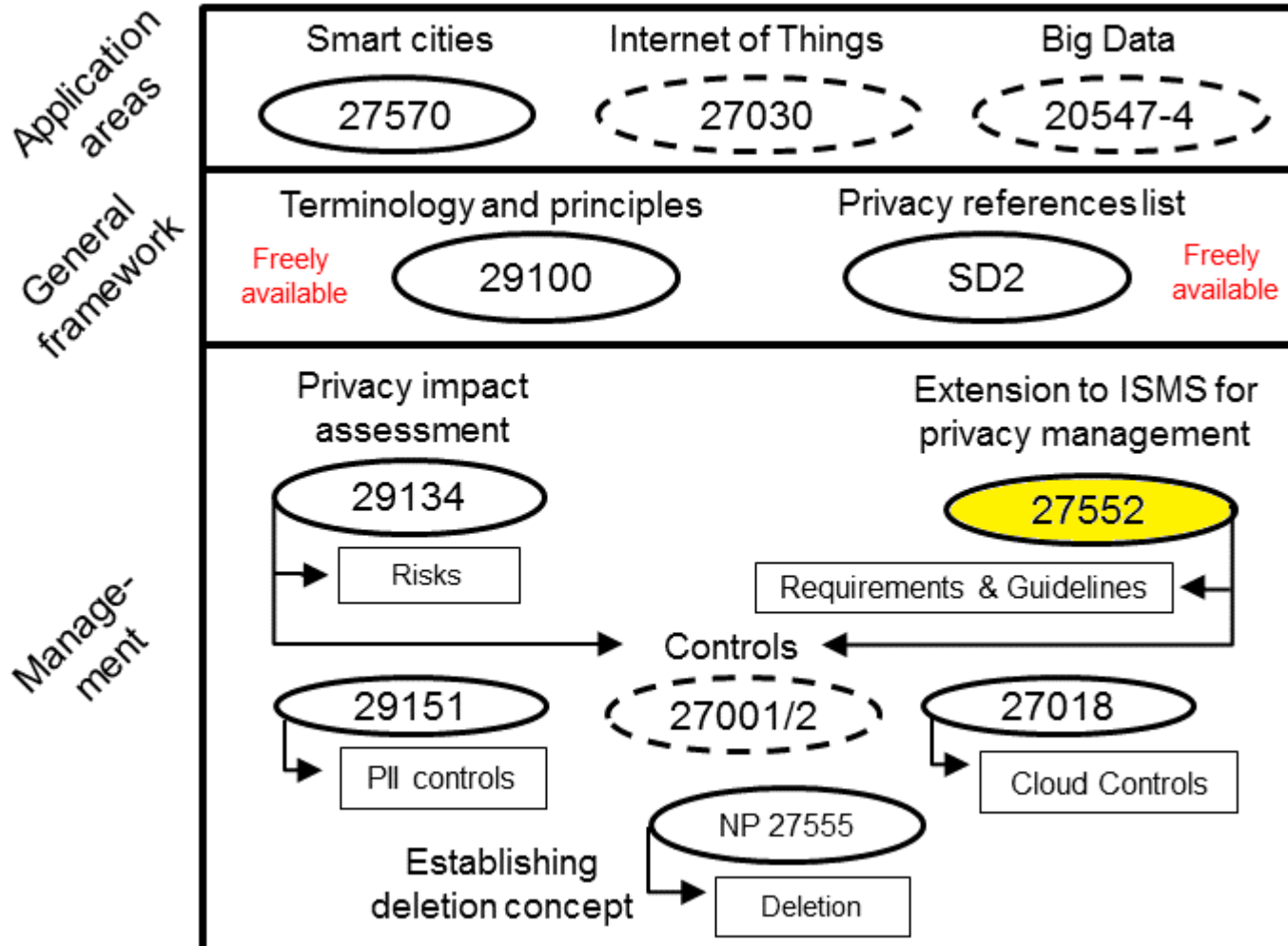## Shanit Ltd

Mickey@shanit.co.il
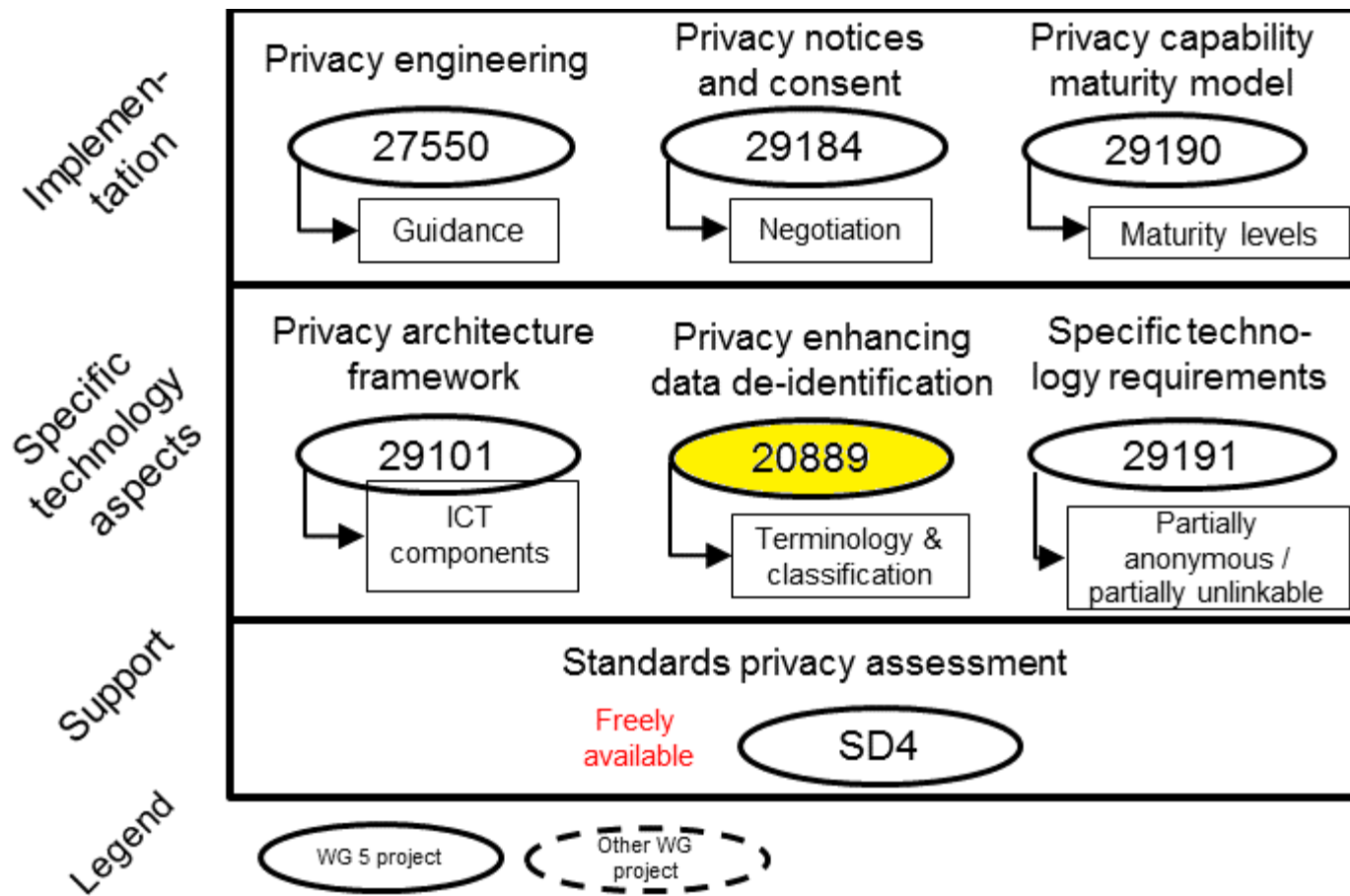
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Presentation layout

- SC27/WG5 Identity management and privacy technologies (ISO/IEC 20889, 27552)

- SC27 IT Security techniques (ISO 27xxx)

- Practical workflows and privacy

- Examples

- Summary

ISO 27552 - Extension to ISO/IEC 27001 and **ISO/IEC 27002** for privacy information management — Requirements and guidelines

ISO 20899 - Privacy enhancing data **de-identification** terminology and classification of techniques

Privacy and Security

- ISO/IEC 27522 maps Privacy Information Management System (PIMS) onto Information Security Management System (ISMS) so that Personally Identifiable Information (PII) can be addressed through a known framework.

- Security is a moving balance between Requirements, Threats, Usability and … Budgets.

ISO/IEC 27522

- Guidance for Privacy by Design (PdD)
- Limitations on collection, on processing, minimization, de-identification, deletion, end of processing, retention, disposal etc.
- Transfer and record of transfer of PII
- Addresses Controllers and Processors
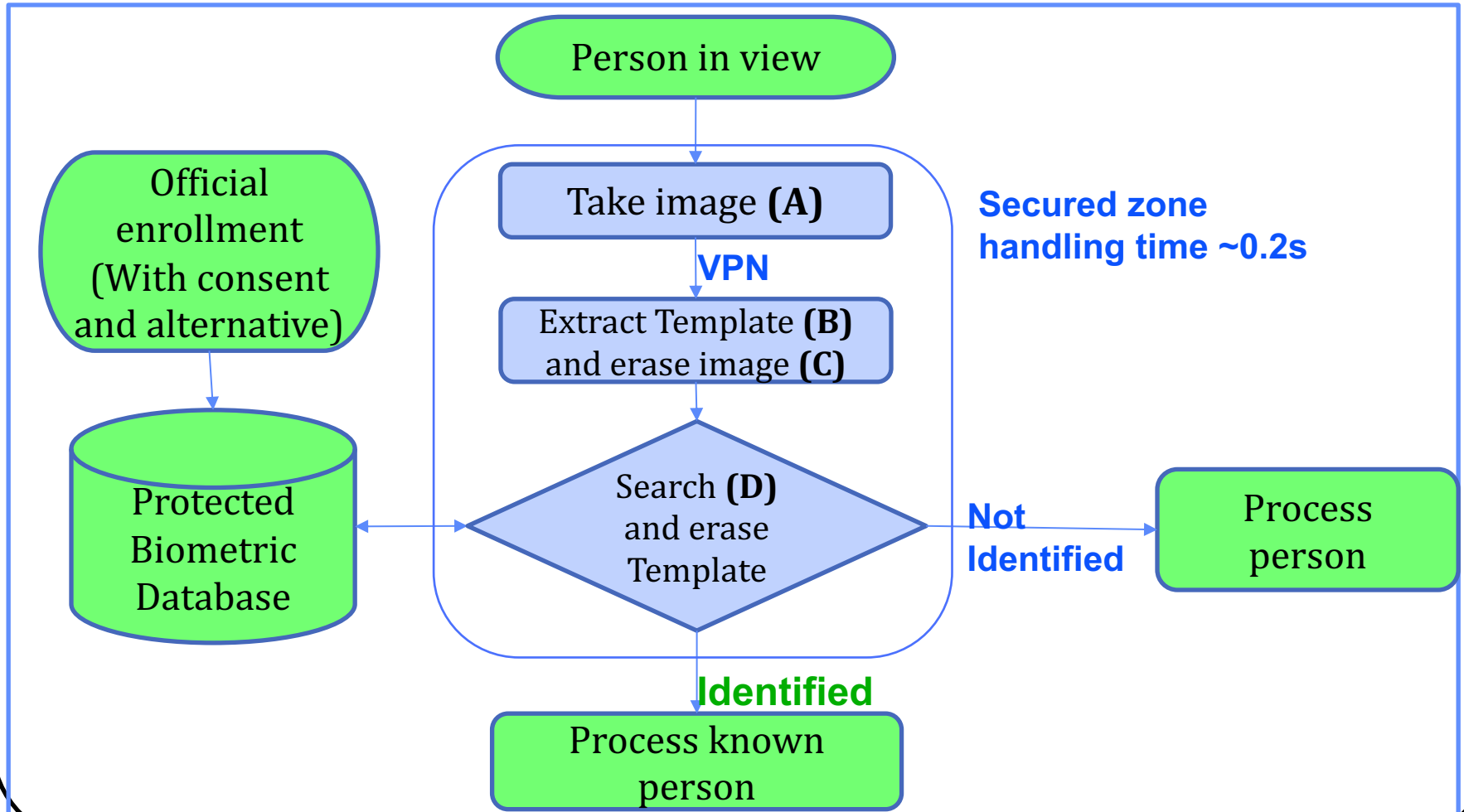- Relates closely with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

ISO/IEC 20889 De-Identification

- Addresses de-identification of PII by removal of any possible link with a data subject (natural person) GDPR, HIPPA, COPA etc.

- Addresses risks of re-identification attacks

- Discusses de-identification techniques

- Addresses anonymization, pseudonymisation

- Suggests techniques such as noise, permutations, encryption, synthetic data
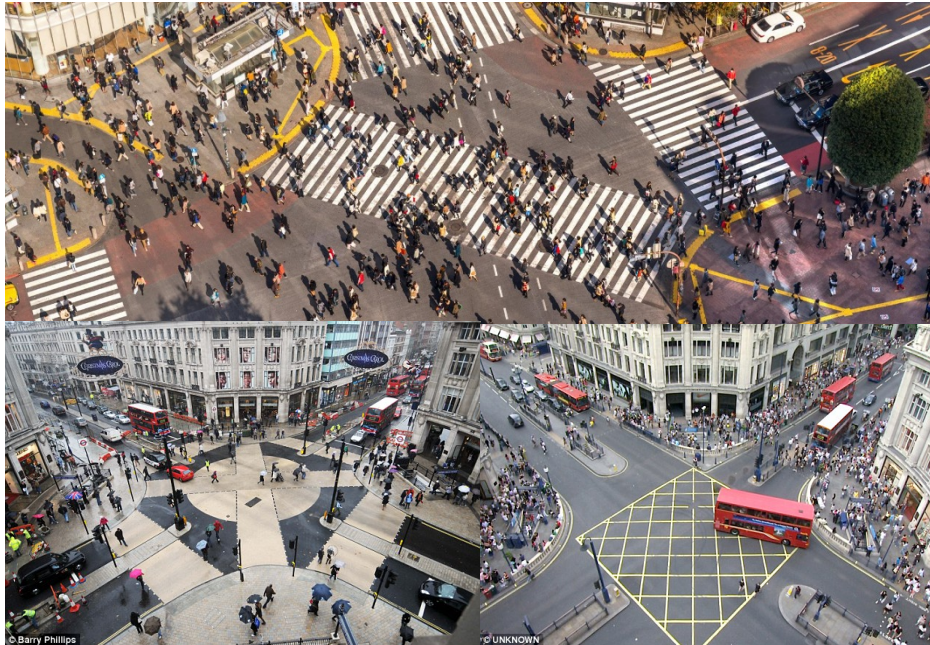
- Formal privacy measurement models

ISO/IEC 20889 De-Identification

No practical implementation or tool for de-identification is suggested

Privacy Risk over exposure time

Person in view

Official enrollment (With consent and alternative)

Take image (A)

VPN

Extract Template (B) and erase image (C)

Search (D) and erase Template

Protected Biometric Database

Secured zone handling time ~0.2s

Not Identified

Process person

Identified

Process known person

Privacy Risk and search space

- Images – more like bolbs
- "Search space" 100 people
- Images kept for 20-30 seconds
- No real risk of identification

Is there a quality level below which privacy is a lesser issue? Is time a factor ?
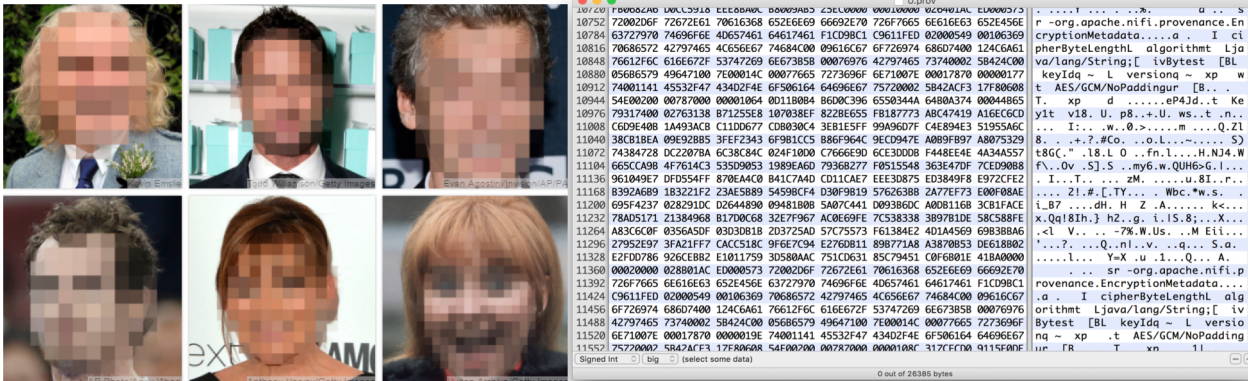
De-Identification

- Every database is destined to be breached.

- Many organizations need to keep facial images

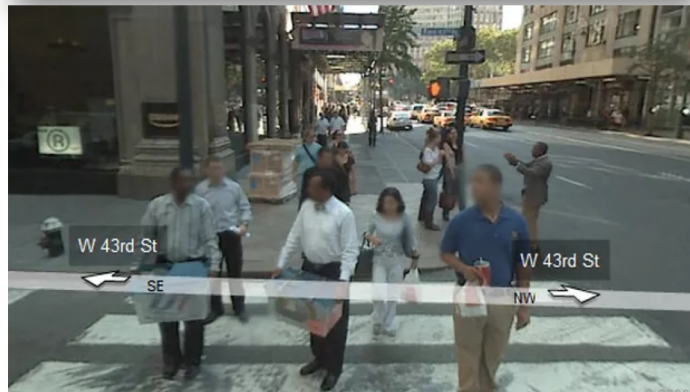- Many organization have facial images pending consent

De-Identification - Solution

- Process images so that they are similar to humans and resist Face Recognition Technologies .

- Images displayed to officers or printed are only the De-Identified version
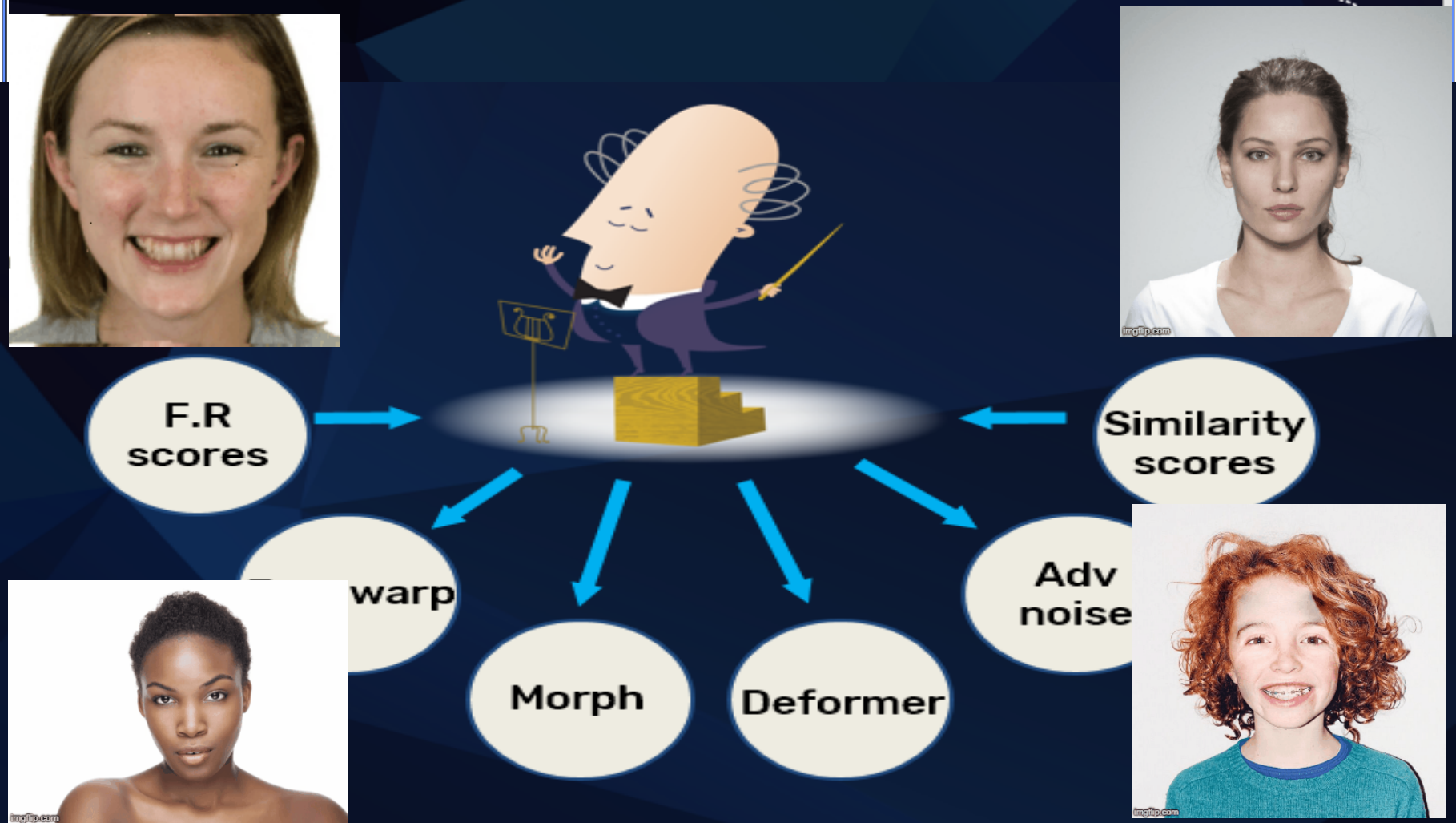
De-Identification - Traditional

Classic methods such as encryption, pixelation and blurring limit the use of the photo and does not fully protect against face recognition.
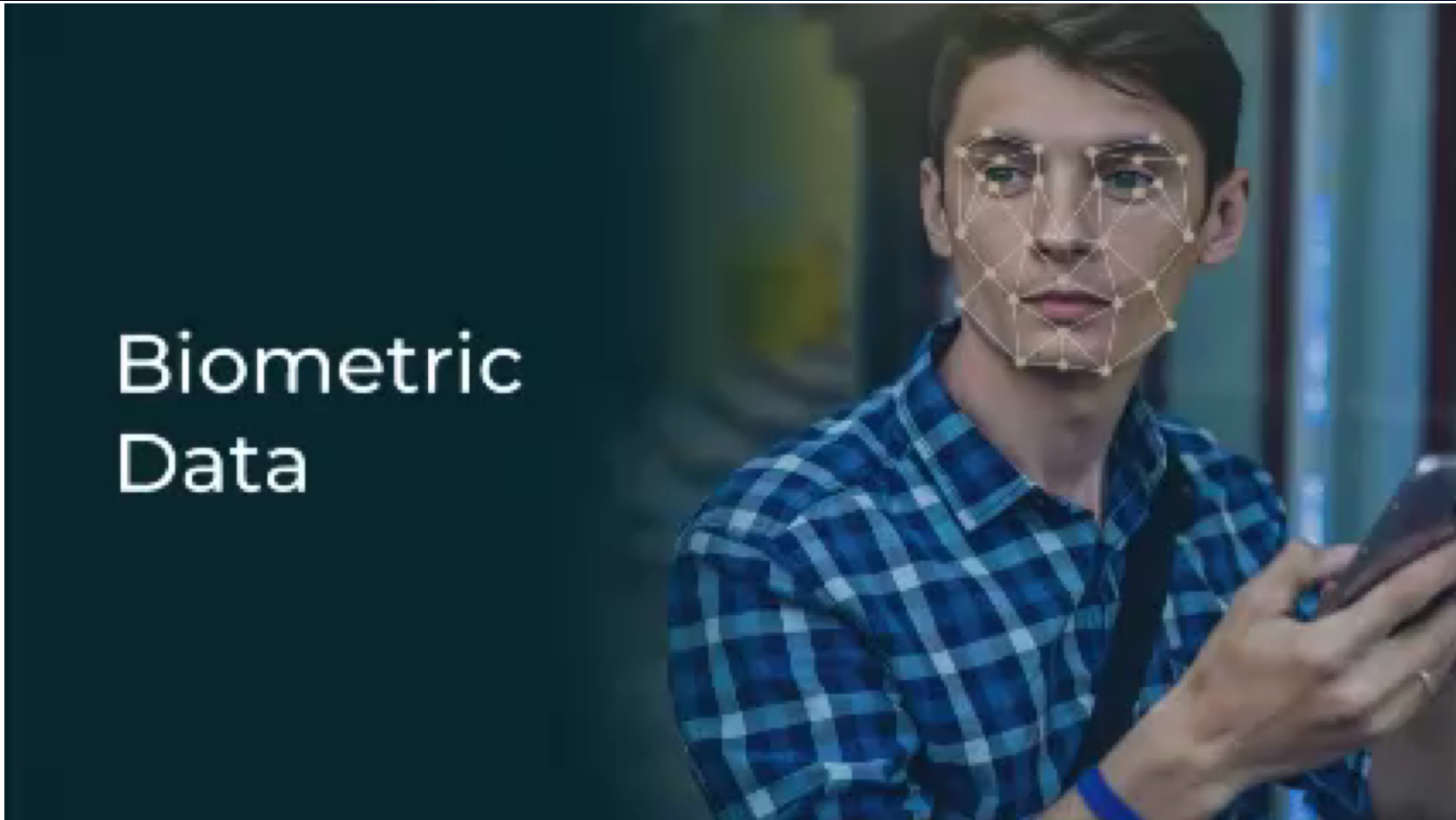
De-Identification

De-Identification

De-Identification - Usage

Cloud Storage	Social Networks	Financial Institutes	Health Care	Government & Security

Summary

- Same as security – Privacy is a moving target – **an ever evolving challenge**
- Short stay could be a low privacy risk
- Low quality could be a low privacy risk
- Long time storage – hi risk -> encryption and de-identification

Final Summary

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Those wishing to receive their de-identified image may email.